The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,179.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	As.	P.
First insertion	5	0	
Second do.	2	8	
Third do.	2	0	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½	As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

	Rs.	As.
Not exceeding three lines	1	0
Each succeeding line	0	8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
PEKIN ..... W. Woolcott ..	3770	600	Apr. 1. 26th—Son hampton.
AVOCA ..... J. H Turbock	1461	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE ..... A. Parish.	3763	600	May. 10th—Southampton.
BARODA ..... W. Fenniman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA ..... C. G Perrins.	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG ..... C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c. June.
GWALIOR ..... N. W. Hascl-wood	2725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA ..... W. D Anderson	2922	450	11th—Suez &c.
LOMBARDY ..... E. M. Gillespie.	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
KAISHGAR ..... G. J. Babot ...	2609	450	25th—Suez, &c. July.
HINDOSTAN ..N. Rockell ..	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2 421 tons, and 370 H.P.), Captain G. F. CATES, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged with the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA.	2273	Tons,	486 H.P., nom. about	25th May.
TRINACRIA.	2102	„	424 „ „	5th June.
EUROPA.	2177	„	424 „ „	25th „

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM Co.,
Bombay, 16th April 1875. Agents.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY APRIL 26TH.

S. S. TIMOR, for LIVERPOOL, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. BROWN, Commander, will be despatched as above.

Superior 1st Class Cabins on deck. Carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Fare to Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

S. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., will expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 25 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	Rs.
To Liverpool	500
To Suez or Port Said	300
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.
Bombay, 12th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers
IN
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,
CAMERAS, LENSES, STANDS,
Accessories, &c.. &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS,
Collodion, Varnish, Glass, Papers, Mounts,
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE PRACTICE OF
PHOTOGRAPHY.
Price List on Application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLESH GLOVES.

NOTHING more promotes the well-being of the skin and fortifies it against Prickly Heat, &c., than moderate daily frictions (either wet or dry) with the Flesh Glove, (See "Col. Rolt on Moral Command"), which is formed of Horse Hair so woven that it cannot scratch or abrade. The Glove is asserted to be the only unfailing remedy for the after pains of Dengue Fever. Rheumatic patients should never be without it. The feeling of comfort after its use alone is sufficient to induce all to adopt it.

Horse Hair Flesh Gloves for dry friction, Gentlemen's Quality.
Ditto ditto ditto Ladies' Quality.
The Prince of Wales' Bath Glove, for wet friction.
The Horse Hair Bath Strap, for wet friction.
The Turkish Sponge Pad.
A great variety of Turkish Bath Gloves.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	1	0	
Dr Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium. „	1	4	
Do ditto do. without „	1	0	
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	1	0	
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 oz., Rs. 1-8 and „	3	0	
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial „	1	0	

The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	0	10	
Do. ditto per case	7	0	
Do. ditto per cask ..... Rs. 14 and „	26	0	
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon	4	8	
Condy's Disinfective Fluid ditto „	7	0	
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	2	0	
Chloralum Liquid ditto „	2	0	

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE TO LONDON FOR Rs. 400.

SAILING TO-DAY POSITIVELY. PASSENGERS MUST BE ON BOARD BY 3 P.M.

THE Splendid Steamer KONG SVERRE, unsurpassed by any steamer in Harbour, has room for a few more First-class Passengers. She is sure to make the passage in thirty days. Apply at once to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co., Agents.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN 1875.

THE PROVISIONAL SCRIPS being now READY for ISSUE, SUBSCRIBERS are requested to apply for them, returning the receipts they now hold, on and after TUESDAY next the 27th instant.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS per S. S. "TIGRIS" are requested to be on BOARD by 3 o'clock P.M. on TUESDAY the 27th instant.

KING, KING, & Co.

NOTIFICATION.—The HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL will commence on the 19th of June next, at 11 A.M.

H. P. JACOB, Principal.
Elphinstone High School, Bombay 20th April 1875.

FOR SALE.—1 DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING RIFLE, Dougall's Lock-fast, 12 Bore, in case complete with FORSYTH'S SWEDDING MACHINE. Apply to.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co,
No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS.—WANTED, by an Englishman, of much experience both in England and India, a situation as CUTTER in a First-class Outfitting Establishment.

The Adverti er has at present the entire management of an Outfitting Establishment in the North-Western Provinces and would require to give his present Employers one months' notice.

The most satisfactory Certificates and References as to competency and trustworthiness of character can be given.

Apply stating Salary offered &c., to

SNIDER,
Care of Post Master, Allahabad.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—The second ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May 1875, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Forbes Street, Fort, at 3 o'clock P.M. to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1874.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. M. Gubbay as a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th May proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 22rd April, 1875. Secretary.
4 Forbes Street.

NOVELTIES.

THE "MYSTERIOUS" PEN, WRITES WITH WATER ONLY ..... each As. 0 8
POCKET "WHIST" CASE, to contain a pack of cards, with marker on the cover, and rules of short whist, printed inside ..... Rs. 1 0
"DOLLOND" INKS AND, in porcelain, each ..... „ 2 8
"UNION" INKSTAND, of solid black glass, Regle R. 2 double ..... Rs. 3 0
"UNIQUE" INKSTAND, of cut glass, on a solid hexagon glass base, forming an inkstand and paper weight combined, each ..... „ 4 0
GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS for photographs, carte de visite size ..... Rs. 1 8
GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS *on a new principle, having glass at the back, instead of card fastened with gilt paper having also inner gilt mount designed*, Carte de visite size, Rs. 1-12 and ..... Rs. 2 0
Cabinet size Rs. 2-12 and ..... Rs. 3 0

THACKER, VINING & CO.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

				Rs.	
RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	13	0
Do. No. 1	„	„	Quarts	14	0
BODENHEIMER	„	„	Quarts	15	0
Do.	„	„	Pints	8	0
GEISENHEIMER	„	„	Quarts	16	0
Do.	„	„	Pints	8	8
NIERSTEINER	„	„	Quarts	18	0
Do.	„	„	Pints	9	8
RUDESHEIMER	„	„	Quarts	21	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	„	Quarts	28	0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

				Rs.	
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz. Qts.			Rs.	10	
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	„		
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior „		Qts.	„	12	
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	„	7	
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	Pts.	„	9	
ST. JULIEN, ditto Superior ..	„	Qts.	„	18	
Ditto ditto ditto ..	„	Pts.	„	10	

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

BASS' BEER,

BOTTLED BY STONE.
QUARTS, PINTS, AND IMPERIAL PINTS.

VIENNA BEER.

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BOTTLED BY
SPARKES AND MOLINE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S
MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Rs. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Clerk for general office work. Position subordinate. Salary 40 Rupees per month. Apply B care "*Gazette* Office."

WANTED, a EUROPEAN OVERSEER for the Kolaba Lunatic Asylum. Salary Rs. 60 with house and Rations. Apply with testimonials, to the Superintendent.

BOARD for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN with an English Family, three cheerful Rooms, separate Staircase and coachhouse. Three minutes walk from Grant Road Station. Apply at "*Bombay Gazette*."

LAMPS LAMPS
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM,

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patented of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner of the same size. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation ; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 67, Mortimer Street, London, W. And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

NOTICES.

LADIES' LINEN SETS.

WHITE LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with prettily Embroidered Box pleates and Collar to match per set Rs. 3.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with Muslin work edging 1 inch deep pleates and Collar to match per set Rs 2.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, very handsomely Embroidered with Box pleates 2 inches deep, and Collar to match, per set Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, pleated with 5 plain pleats, and Embroidered edge and Collar to match, per set Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with 1 inch Embroidered single pleat edge and Collar to match, per set Rs. 3.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, very prettily pleated, with open Muslin work 2 inches deep and 1 inch Valenciennne Lace round edge, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 4-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, very prettily Embroidered, with white Washing Braid, single pleat, Valencienne edging and Collar to match, per set Rs. 3.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with 3 inch Box pleat, Lace edging, shaped, and Collar to match, per set, Rs. 1-12.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with 2 inch small single pleated edge, and stand-up pleated, Collar to match, per set, Rs. 1-4.

WIDE LINEN CUFFS, with Embroidered and Lace edge and Collar to match, per set, Rs. 3.

DEEP LINEN CUFFS, trimmed with very handsome needle-work 2½ inches deep and Collar to match, per set, Rs. 4.

PLAIN LINEN CUFFS, 5 inches deep, with Collar to match, per set, Rs. 1-12.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other single pleated with Valencienne Lace edging and Collar to match, per set, Rs. 1-8.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other very prettily pleated and Lace edge, with Collar to match per set, Rs. 2 8.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other pleated with very small pleats and stand-up Collar to match, per set, Rs. 2-4.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other trimmed with pretty needle-work edging and Collar to match, per set, Rs. 3.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other spotted Black and pleated, with Collar to match, per set, Rs. 1-12.

FANCY COLORED SETS.

LINEN CUFFS, with edge of Black and White pleated Cambric, 2 inches deep and Collar to match, per set, Rs. 2-8.

THE same as last, in Violet and White, Scarlet and White, and Blue and White, per set, Rs. 2-8

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with edging, 2 inches deep of various colored prett striped Cambric, and Lace edg with Collar to match, per set, Rs. 3-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with 1½ inch single pleat narrow edge of Cambric, in various colors with Collars to match, per set, Rs. 1-12.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with Fancy Colored Box pleats and Collars to match, per set, Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with edging of single pleats, 1 inch deep and black stripes ½ inch wide, and narrow edge of White Valenciennne Lace with Collar to match, per set, Rs. 3.

SAME as last, with Fancy Colored stripes instead of Black, per set, Rs. 3.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with pleating of Cambric ½ inch deep, neatly trimmed with Black Russia Braid and scolloped edge with Collar to match, per set, Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, single pleat 2 inches deep of fancy colored Cambric and Lace edge, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 1-4.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, prettily braided with Bl-k Braid and white Lace edge, with Collar to match, per set, Rs. 2.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, single pleated, edged with double row of Black Cambric with Collar to match, per set, Rs. 2.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, single pleated, edged with double row of Fancy Colored Cambric, with Collar to match, per set, Rs. 2.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING of YOUNG MEN will be held on MONDAY, at 8 P.M., in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION. Kal adarin, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the formation of a YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. All Young Men are invited to attend.

The proceedings will open with a short prayer-meeting.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING INK MAKERS,
LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 32s. 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Super Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every shade of colour and variety of price.

PARSONS, FLETCHER & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
20, Cornhill, and 3, Serle-street.
LONDON : AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, S. E.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom, Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica, Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacoa, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ..... 10 to 16	8	
Overland Suits 25	0	
Warm Suits 30	0	
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from 35	0	
Dressing Gowns ..... 9 to 20	0	
Pyjamas 3	0	
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached 5	12	
White do. 4	8	
French Cambric do., Collar attached 4	8	
English Cambric do. 4	0	
Best Shrunk Flannel do. 8	8	
Silk and Wool do 8	8	
Spun Silk do. 11	0	
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to 6	0	
Bathing Drawers 2	0	
Gents' Under Pants 4 to 8	0	
Gents' Cotton Socks 3oz. 8	8	
Warm do 15	8	
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to 6	8	
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz 13	8	
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz 9	8	

	Rs.	a.
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz. 5-8 to 12	8	
Heather Merino do 6-8 to 12	8	
Travelling Caps 3	8	
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ..... 6-8 to 8	8	
Travelling Hats.. 3-8 to 4	8	
Carligan Jackets, very warm ..... 9-8 to 12	8	
Sheets, per pair 9	8	
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to 2	8	
Blankets ..... each 10	8	
Long Rugs or Scotch Mands ..... 13 to 15	0	
Razais or Quilts 5	8	
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ..... 12-8 to 32	0	
Solid Leather do 49	0	
Extra Large do 75	0	
Black Hide Bags 11	8	
Extra large do 24	0	
Gladstone Bags 35	0	
Travelling Writing Cases fitted 12	8	
Gents' Bags, fitted complete 72	0	

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete 58	8	
Gents' Dressing Cases ... 11	8	
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ..... 5 to 6	0	
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier do ..... 4-8 to 12	8	
Money Belts ..... 2-8 to 6	8	
Sovereign Boxes ..... 3 to 4	8	
Tiffin Basket- fitted 15 to 22	8	
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do.	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do ..	7	8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35	0
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do.	15	0
Rug Straps ..... 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting ...	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Fr-ced Collars	0	12
Linen Collars ..... doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	0

	Rs.	a.
Warm Gloves	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot ..... 1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ..... 1-8 to	4	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
SoapBoxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do.	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	8
Do. Strops ..... 3-8 to	5	8
Nail Scissors ..... 1-8 to	1	12
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Mari e Soa , 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do Stick	1	0
Overland Chairs, best Beech ..... 6 to	12	8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

CARRE'S NEW PATENT ICE MACHINE

(*SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.*)

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. Rose & Co., Bombay

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use and never gets out of order.

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point ; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice ; the Decanter is specially useful for cooling Water or other liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhaustc by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for opening on on	DECANTER or VASE with ACCESSORIES complete.	
Do.	on Two DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.	
Do.	Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.	

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In richly Electro-silvered Ware Rs. 200.

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, Price Rs. 15, 24 and 30.
GYRO PIGEON TRAP.—An admirable means of training for developing a cool, steady and effective shot. Cash Rs. 37-8.
GAMES, PLAYING CARDS, &c.—Badmington, Croquet, Compendium of Games, Lawn Billiards, Bezique, De la Rue's Playing Cards, &c
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, in great variety, Albums, Postage Scales, Magic Inkstands, Copying Presses, Glossgraphs, Coloured Photographs, Church Services, Cheap Novels, Children's Toy Books, Alphabetical Reference Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases.
GUNS, RIFLES, &c.—S. ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Bombay Agents for Messrs. B, Woolward & Sons, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for excellence of workmanship.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 18	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

WANTED.

A BUGGY WANTED, either new or second-hand with or without Horse and Harness and made in England. Gentleman who has it for sale should address to the undersigned with all particulars.

COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE,
20, Lady Jamshedjee's Road, Mahim.

NOTICES.

IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENT for this COMPANY in Bombay is now prepared to accept risks at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.
1, Dean Lane.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 24TH APRIL, 1875.

THE influence of the American receipts on the cotton market is evidently at an end now, as not withstanding is diminution of 9 000 bales this week as compared with the corresponding week last year, extreme dulness still prevails in Liverpool with a further fall in prices. The sales to-day have only reached 8,000 bales and although spot quotations are the same as yesterday, Reuter's arrival figures are again lower. Good Oomrawuttee March-April shipment Cape is quoted at 6¾d., a decline of ¼d. from the highest point touched a month ago, and ¼d. lower on the week, while Fully G. F. Broach April-May shipment Cape at 7 3/16d. means a decline of 1/16 on the week. Any possible reduction in the American crop, as compared with last season, may accordingly be accepted as already discounted, and until reports of the next crop begin to exercise an influence, prices will, therefore, be chiefly regulated by the extent of supplies on the spot. These, although slightly less than last year in the aggregate, are nevertheless too large to admit of any scarcity being felt, even when Stocks run down to the lowest point, and allowing that the present range of prices fairly represents the existing position of supply and demand, the probability seems to be that we shall have a lengthened period of quietness with no great fluctuations in values.

The American figures to date show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	23,000	32,000	47,000
" Exports to U. K.	26,000	41,000	46,000
" " Continent	8,000	24,000	20,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,280,000	3,539,000	3,209,000
" Exports to U. K.	1,487,000	1,531,000	1,451,000
" " Continent	750,000	856,000	645,000
Stocks at the Ports	518,000	465,000	455,000

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool	800,000	875,000	786,000
" London	107,375	107,375	161,000
American afloat	200,000	230,000	236,000
East Indian "	214,000	240,000	296,000
	1,411,375	1,452,375	1,499,710
Price of Mid-Orleans	8 1/16d.	8 1/16d.	8¼d.
" Fair Dhollera	5 5-16d.	5 5-16d.	5¼d.
	2 13-16	2 7-8	2 7-8

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue unchanged in every way the market being reported very quiet.

The London general produce markets are unaltered.

Consols to-day were quoted at 93⅞ a decline of ⅛; French Rentes at 103½; Bar Silver at 57 1/64d. per oz.

This week's steamer from Southampton brings £ 11,000 in Gold and £ 40,000 in Silver for Bombay and £ 15,000 in Silver for Calcutta. These amounts are too small to exercise any special effect here except as showing that any surplus supplies of silver in the London market must necessarily find their way to India immediately exchange shows any signs of hardening rates.

IN STERLING Exchange here to-day the only movement has been an advance of 1/32 in Bank Bills. For private paper the tendency, if anything, is slightly easier not perhaps for this mail so much as for forward delivery. There are, however, few sellers in advance, a very general belief existing that present enhanced rates are only likely to be temporary. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	Is. 10 1/32d. ..... per rupee
Do	6 months' sight	Is. 10 11/64. "
Credits	3 months' sight	Is. 10 5/8d. "
Documents	3 months' do.	Is. 10 11/64. "

On Calcutta there is no change, demand bills being still quoted at 99½ and 60 days' sight at 98½. In GOVERNMENT Paper there is nothing whatever doing and rates are quite nominal.

SHARES are very dull and prices again lower. Bank of Bombay's are ¼ per cent. down while Spinning and Weaving Scrip shows a general fall of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. Bombay, Burmah, Trading Co.'s shares have declined to Rs. 1,500.

For COTTON there was rather more inquiry on the green, and in some descriptions prices were a shade firmer. The business done, however, was not large and the quieter news from Liverpool by to-day's telegram will probably induce renewed dulness. The receipts for the week total 68,209 bales against 60,091 bales last week, and 94,898 bales for the corresponding week last year, the total for the season being now 35,807 bales ahead of the same time last year.

FREIGHTS show symptoms of having touched the lowest point. A larger number of both ships and steamers have finished loading within the past few days and consignees are now asking higher rates, say for steamers £1-10. Iron ships £2. Wooden vessels £1-10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are very dull, but there is no actual change in prices. The demand is extremely slow both from first and second hands.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
12,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	6p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	721
24,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Madras	1,120
20,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,000	251	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
60,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	319⅜	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	244
.....	£20	93 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£2	65 7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12½	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,00	do.	B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£10	106 9-16	do	Do. New £10 Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
800	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,675
1,000	1,000	all	70	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,085
2679	150	150	10	Broach Mills	2 0
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,230
1,400	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Fleming & Co.	200
700	1,000	all	...	Great Eastern	1,100 xd.
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,025
.....	500	500	...	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,08 xd
.....	500	500	...	Kandelesh Spinning	1,125
920	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	.....	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	.....
1,050	1,000	all	20 p.c.	Meerjee Spinning	1,135 xd.
4,000	400	all	40	Oriental	767
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
500	1,000	250	24 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,255
7,500	150	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	950
6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	240

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. CARADOC, 861 tons, Captain W. Barwise, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. MAHARAJA, 994 tons, Captain C. Stephenson, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Aden (April 16th) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE SHIP STARLEIH, 1,074 tons, Captain Lorenzen, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Moulmein (February 22nd) brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE S.S. PILOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla.—Mr. William Wright, and forty deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 1,371 tons, Captain J Templeton, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Beypore.—Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and two children. For Cutwar.—Mr. W. J. Lester and servant. For Tellicherry.—Mr. T. D. Silva and servant. For different ports.—Five deck passengers.

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Adams, four children and servant, Mrs. Booth, Mr. H.S. Boys, three children and servant, Mrs. Cauldas, Mrs. Cruddus, two children and servant, Lieut. E. M. Gilbert-Cooper, Mr. J. J. Hills, Lieutenant Murray Kyrle, Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. McCausland, two children and two servants, Mr. Norman, Mrs. Phillips and two children, Miss. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Scott, three sons of Mr. P Wood, Mr. Woodward, Mrs. Woodward and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Walton and servant.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Maharaja (s)	Stephenson ..	Aden, April 16.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	C. of Southerland (s)	Auld	London.
	Cape Verde (s)	M'Millan	Liverpool.
	Ismaila (s)	Jackson	Singapore.
	Hamadan (s)	Cox do	Port Victoria.
	Exeter (s)	Stokley	Liverpool.
	Ashbridge (s)	Aarons	Liverpool.
	Bengal Merchant (s)	Templeton ..	East & Calcutta.
	Rajpootana (s)	Ashton	East & Goa.
	Lord Macaulay (s)	Dixon	Aden.
25	Saracen (s)	Lawrie	Rangoon.

The Steamer Koias, to Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April. 21 City of Mecca (s) ...Anderson.....Liverpool, Jany. 12.

DEPARTURE.

April. 21 Nimrod ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 19 Baghdad (s)..... ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April. 19 Almora (s) .... Calcutta.
" Flamingo (s) .... Calcutta.
" El Dorado (s) .... London.
20 Madura (s) .... Rangoon.
" Chyebassa (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 10 bags corks, Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co.
King Arthur s, 13 packages hardware, Framjee Ardeseer Davar.
J C Stevenson s, 3 cases thread, Faidally Ahmed; 50 boxes soap, Jooma Suckoor.
Celia s, 5 cases thread, Tyeball Sooltanally.

FROM LONDON.

Navarino s, 6 casks paints, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Tagus s, 100 cases gin, C Bonnevialle & Co.
Ganges s, 34 casks ale, Manockjee Bhicajee; 15 casks fuse, Manockjee Bomanjee; 50 boxes tin plates, Hussonally Lalimya.
Borrowdale s, 12 cases port wine, B M Punthukey; 112 casks pale ale, Framjee Framjee.
Emblehope s, 21 casks and 79 cases beer, and 100 cases stout, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 429 cases brandy and 50 cases claret, Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bianca, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Prince Frederick, 153½ cwts myrabollams, Rowchund Manockchund.
Melmerby, 259 cwts myrabollams. Jaitha Purshotum; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
Grampion, 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Benton, 2 0 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.
Blair Athell, 1,928 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Timor s, 1,500 cwts linseed, and 325 cwts myrabollams, Suthoo Soonderjee; 30 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.
Tagus s, 891 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 18 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundrawondass; 44 bales wool, Teeruthdass Nundram; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria.
Strathclyde s, 103 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Rinaldo s, 175 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee; 799¼ cwts linseed, Edoljee Nusserwanjee Settna; 400¼ cwts linseed, J C Bunkey and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 220 cwts linseed, Mongromull Mayarsm; 50 bales cotton and 51 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Jumnadass Haridass; 140 bales cotton, Courjee Ladha; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 125 bales cotton, Treecomjee Nemidass; 356 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 180 bales cotton, Remington and Co; 105 bales cotton, Gocildass Heerjee & Co.
Historian s, 1,950 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co; 19 bales wool, Khutturmull Tollaram; 30 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagu & Co.
Caledonian s, 1,600¼ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,095 cwts sursee seed, Cursondass Lukhmidass; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
Navarino s, 1,600 cwts linseed, Goes Doongersep; 23 bales wool, B I S N Co; 7,999¼ cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.
Wimbledon s, 45 tons old iron, Narrondass Rajaram and Co; 3,609 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Lady Lyell s, 2,299 cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 150 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kong Sverre s, 8¼ cwts aniseed star, and 13¼ cwt tapioca, Prayjee Vusta. 200 cwts myrabollams, 31½ cwts nuxvomica and 32½ cwts wild turmeric, Meerally Nathoo.
Pekin s, 3 cases shawls, Sobharam Sewchay; 1 case shawl, Lopeeperrad and Bholanath; 1 case shawl, Hajee Haroon Hajee Adam; 6 cases shawls Sewnathroy Panalall; 2 cases shawls, Tooleechand Moonoolall; 224 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 3¼ cwts E teeth, Hajee Suckoor Hajee Abdoola; 5½ cwts E teeth, Capoorchand Canjee.

FOR HULL.

C W Anderson s, 7,500 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Africana, 3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Greenock, 7,500 cwts linseed, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Irwell, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Octavia, 700 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Pekin s, 60 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aksai s, 75 cwts gingelly seed, S Tyebjee & Co.
Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Avoca s, 400 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Avoca s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co.

HIGH COURT.—26TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Soomar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable, Mr. Justice GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-73—M M Munshi—Thakersey Narranjee v Luxmibai widow —Mr Fletcher—Part heard.
325-74—Crawford and ano—Foolchaboo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shaparjee and Co—Part heard.
229-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

365-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Cursajee Jeejajee v Thomas Whit and another—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Moxon, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Harrison, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Jacobabad.
Bourman, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.
Sanders, Captain, Bombay Commissariat Dept, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

APRIL 23.

Carmichael, Captain, Bengal 5th Lancers, on duty, from Sealkot.
Swiney, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Mirzapore.

APRIL 24.

Lister, Lieut, Bombay Royal Engineers, to join, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 23.

Anthoni, Surg, Bomb'y A M D, on duty, to Deolalee.

APRIL 24.

Murray, Captain, Bombay Unattached, on leave, to England.
Duff, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, on duty, to Rangoon.
Gilbert-Cooper, Lieut Col, Bombay Dept Judge Advocate, on furlough, to England.
Nash, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Gillespie, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on leave, to Scotland.
Lester, Lieut, Bombay R E, on duty, to Carwar.
Bransfield, Surg, Bombay R H A, on Med Cert, to England.
Jackson, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to England.
Ross, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

POONA, 24th April 1875.

That part of G O C 17, 17th March, directing Depy Surgn Genl Gaillwey to travel expeditiously at the public expense is cancelled :—

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 8th April 1875 :—

Lieut-Col S Deb Edwards, Bombay Infantry, 2nd in Comd, 2nd (Grenadiers) Regt N I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

15th Regt N I—Regimental order, dated 25th Feb 1875, appointing Capt W F Sandwith, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Regimental Order, dated 22nd Feb 1875, appointing Jemedar Sawajerow Moray, to officiate as Native Adjt, vice Jemedar Sewamber Sing proceeded on furlough.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 21.)

The services of Lieut E H Bingham, 12th N I, who was employed on special duty connected with the late famine, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 22nd March 1875.

Capt Thomas Herbert Lewin, Depy Comr, Cooch Behar, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

Mr James Duff Ward, District and Sessions Judge of Purneah is app inted to act in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges.

The services of the following officers, who were employed on special duty connected with the famine, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 31st March 1875 :—

Maj C A J Kantzow, Staff Corps.
Lieut R Affleck Graves, Royal Artillery.

Maj Edward Yeamans Waller is appointed to be an Asst Comr of the first grade in Manbhoom.

Mr W S Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for ten days, with effect from the 10th May 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr H Blochmann, M. A., is appointed to the third class of the Bengal Educational Service and to be Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa.

Mr William McIvor, first Asst Builder and Surveyor, Calcutta, is allowed leave of absence for one year, under Section 3, Supplemt I Pof the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J Landale, Actg Locomotive Supt, Eastern Bengal Rail way, is appointed to be a Surveyor, under Section 16 of Act V (B C) of 1865, for the survey of steam vessels at Calcutta and Goalundo, during the absence of Mr Thomas Hindmarsh, on leave to Europe.

Mr David Scott is appointed, under the provisions of Section 2, Act V (B C of 1870, to be a Commr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with effect from the 6th April 1875.

Mr Scott is also appointed to act as Vice-Chirman of the Commrs during the absence, on furlough, of Mr W D Bruce, or until further orders.

Mr G K Webster, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870, in Calcutta, for the purpose of acquiring such lands as have from time to time been declared to be required for the purpose of the Calcutta Port Trust.

Mr Lancelot Hare, Asst Mag and Collr, Dacca, having passed a special Examination held at Dacca, is declared to have passed in Bengali by the higher, and in Hindustan: by the lower, standard of Departmental Examination.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, April 24.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr W G Probyn, Judge of Saharanpur, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th April, 1875.

Mr G R Lawrence, District and Session Judge, Aligarh, privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, with effect from the 10th May next.

Mr W R Burkitt, Joint Mag and Depy Colr, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st May, 1875.

Mr M S Howell, Joint Mag and Depuy Colr, Benares, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st of June, 1875.

Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Colr, Azamgarh, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd August, 1875

Surgn Maj J H Condon, Civil Surgn, Cawnpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April, 1875, or subsequent date.

Mr E T Constable, Inspr, 1st circle, Dept Public Instruction, furlough to Europe for ten months, with effect from the 31st May, 1875, or from the date of his actual departure.

H H the Lieut Gov has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr T Fell, 1 n, Asst Mag Bulandshahr to be Supt of Jail at that station with effect from the 29th of March last.

Mr Chinney Sim, B Dist Supt of Police, 1 n, late an Asst Inspr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, N W Provinces, with effect from the date of taking over charge during the absence on leave of Capt H C F gan, or a till further or ers.

Mr J M Peat, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Mag and Colr, Etawah the during absence on leave of Mr A J Lawrence, or until further orders.

Mr E T Atkinson to be in charge of the current duties of the office of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N W Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr R C Buck, or until further orders.

Surgn A R Williams Offg Civil Surgn, Dehra Dun, to officiate as Civil Surgn, Azamgarh, until further orders, on the return from privilege leave of Sur n G G Maclaren.

Surgn R C Sanders, Civil Surgn, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as Civil Surgn, Cawnpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-Maj J H Condon, or until further orders.

Mr F A Minne, (Honorary Surgn) 1st grade, Asst Surgn, Sudder Dispensary, Muzaffarnagar, to the charge of the civil medical duties of that station, vice surgn R C Sanders.

H H the Lieut Govr has been pleased to make the following promotion :—

Mr T B Ray, 1 ast Comr, Inland Customs, N W Provinces, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from the 15th March, 1875) vice Mr Parsons deceased.

H E the Lieut Gov r is pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Mr W L Louis, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Jhansi to Cawnpore.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified :—

The services of Surgn-Maj J G Pilcher, Supt of the Central Prison, Agra, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Two months' privilege leave is granted to Cap F D M Brown S C, V C, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut Provincial Division, from the 1st Aug, 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr J Cleburne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Cawnpore Sub-division, of the Allahabad Provincial Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and thirteen days, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
English Mail and Social Letter
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BEDBIE—April 22nd, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Captain A. G. Bedbie, Royal Engineers, of a son.
O'CONNELL—April 26th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of John O'Connell, C. E., of a son and heir

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1875.

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that we do penance this morning for the error we have committed in assuming that the Government of India had shrunk from acting on the verdict of *Guilty* pronounced by the European members of the Baroda Commission. Our special telegram from Simla shows that in their joint Report Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Meade, and Mr. P. S. Melvill had recorded an emphatic condemnation of Mulharrao on all the four charges brought against him in the Viceregal Proclamation, and that the Viceroy in Council accepted this opinion as conclusive, in spite of the conviction of Mulharrao's innocence entertained by the native members of the Commission. To quote the words of the Government Resolution reviewing all the proceedings of the Commission :—" It is, therefore, with " great regret the Government of India are " compelled to express their decided opinion " that all the offences imputed to the Gaekwar " previously to the Inquiry have been sustained " upon the Inquiry, and that he did instigate " Rowjee and Nursoo to administer poison to " Colonel Phayre." It follows that, had Lord Northbrook been allowed to have his own way, he would not have been satisfied with dethroning Mulharrao for general misconduct, but would have treated him as a convicted criminal. Since it came to our knowledge, some weeks ago, that Scindia and Jeypore, carried away by Dinkur Rao's example, and yielding to the outside pressure brought to bear upon them, had determined to acquit Mulharrao, we have steadfastly contended that the Government ought to act boldly on the Report of Sir Richard Couch and his English colleagues; and it is an agreeable surprise to us to find that the Government of India, which we suspected of hesitation and timidity, has been anxious to adopt what commended itself to us as a manly and statesmanlike, if not quite safe, course of action. There can be but one opinion now about the policy of putting three natives on the Commission. Lord Northbrook ought to have known that these Commissioners would be unable to shake off the influence of political and religious sympathies, though he might be excused for not foreseeing what an active form would be given to the agitation carried on, for the special purpose of appealing to the hopes and fears of Scindia and Jeypore, by the new Maharatta Confederacy of disloyal natives and English renegades. A blunder confessed, however, is a blunder half atoned for; and, when Lord Northbrook found that evidence of Mulharrao's guilt which had satisfied the critical intelligence of Sir Richard Couch was rejected as insufficient by the native Commissioners, because, as Jeypore put it, they could not bring themselves to believe the Gaekwar would have done such a wicked thing, it says much for his lordship's courage and sagacity that he resolved not to let himself be embarrassed by the result of an experiment which he ought never to have hazarded. Of course, native public opinion would have been outraged if the opinions of the native Commissioners had been altogether disregarded; but will it be conciliated by the deposition of Mulharrao for offences other than those inquired into by the recent Commission?

It is abundantly clear, however, that the object Her Majesty's Government had in view in refusing to let Mulharrao be proclaimed a criminal—for it is in the direction of restraining the Government of India from punishing Colonel Phayre's poisoner that, unhappily, the influence of Lord Salisbury appears to have been used—was *to* please the English Press rather than the people of India. It has been rumoured that it was at one time the intention of the Home authorities to comply with the demand of the *Times* by insisting on Mulharrao's restoration; but we cannot persuade ourselves that the Secretary of State and his Council would ever have consented to listen to such a demand. They could not, in fact, have done so without both compelling Lord Northbrook to send in his resignation and setting at nought the Report of the English Commissioners; and that would have been going a little too far. Even the English Press, on learning that the case it had prejudged as " broken down" has been established to the satisfaction of Sir Richard Couch and his colleagues, must feel an honest shame at having been betrayed into the advocacy of a thoroughly bad cause; and, if the Home Government had but stood by Lord Northbrook, public opinion in England would gradually have veered round to their side. But Lord Salisbury preferred to seek safety in the feeble compromise announced in last Thursday's Proclamation, in which Her Majesty's Government does not indeed assert Mulharrao's innocence but " assumes" his guilt has not been proved because the Commissioners were divided in opinion—as if the fact that all the three natives are on one side did not show that political feeling alone can have caused this division. Then, the dethronement of Mulharrao is declared to be necessary on account of notorious faults for which he was not put on his trial. Such a decision is plainly unfair to Mulharrao, and it will destroy the belief of the people in the sense of justice of the English Government far more effectually than if six months ago that Government had annexed Baroda. But, as we anticipated would be the case, the English Press is satisfied. It is not forced to eat its own words, and can still go on abusing Lord Northbrook and the Commission, while acknowledging, as even Sir Dinkur Rao is said to have done, that Mulharrao is unfit to reign.

The lamentable result of the interference of the English Press to settle beforehand a case which was under adjudication in India has naturally led us to consider curiously by means of what instruments that Press has been worked. When we speak of the English Press, however, we do not mean to include all the London papers. We quoted on Saturday from the *Daily Telegraph*—a paper which enjoys the advantage of being edited by a gentleman who understands Indian politics—a moderate and sensible article in which the evidence for the prosecution was discussed with intelligence and impartiality, and its conclusiveness against the Gaekwar pointed out, though at the same time the writer expressed the judicious hope that one of the consequences of the trial would be " that no more well-" meaning experiments" of the kind introduced by Lord Northbrook would be attempted in a country in which it is dangerous to play such tricks. The chief supporters of the Gaekwar at home seem to have been the *Times* and, sad to tell, the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The *Times* is, however, far and away the principal offender; and the most objectionable passage in either of the articles published by the *Pall Mall* on the 1st and 2nd of April may easily be traced to the inspiration of the *Times'* Baroda correspondent. This is the passage we refer to :—" From what the Government knew of Colonel " Phayre, and of his position at the Court of " Baroda, they were bound to receive the charge " made by him with the utmost caution—cer-" tainly they were bound to sift it thoroughly " before acting on it. But it is impossible that " the charge can have been thus sifted, or, in-" deed, examined at all. Had it been so, the " Government could hardly have failed to dis-" cover enough to make them doubt the story. " They might not have laid bare the relations " between Colonel Phayre and Bhow Poonekur " so completely as Serjeant Ballantine did; but " they would at least have found that the story " of the crime rested largely on the word of a " man who is no better than a native spy, with " his way to make by the display of service and " acuteness, and whose early information to " the Resident as to the introduction of poison " into his sherbet does not fix the act " upon the Gaekwar with much more " probability than it fixes it on himself." Now, the *Pall Mall* ought to have known that " the charge" was not made by Colonel Phayre at all. The Colonel suspected he had been poisoned, and made an abortive attempt to discover the poisoners before the Government removed him from Baroda; but it was long after he had been removed, and when he had nothing whatever to do with the matter, that Rowjee made the confession to Mr. Souter which led to the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry. Again, the *primâ facie* case on part of the charge was thoroughly sifted. Mr. Scoble, the chief Law Officer of the Crown, examined the witnesses and gave it as his opinion that any Bombay jury would convict on such evidence; Sir Lewis Pelly considered that *a primâ facie* case had been fully made out; and Lord Northbrook and his Council only resolved to put Mulharrao on his trial after they had summoned Mr Souter to Calcutta and gone through all the depositions with the most patient and anxious care. We believe we may say all the members of the Government and Sir Lewis Pelly would have been only too delighted if they could have found a possible loophole of escape from the painful duty imposed upon them; for, instead of being ready to listen to Colonel Phayre, the Government was annoyed with him to the last degree, as it had shown by doing its best to ruin him. The relations between Colonel Phayre and Bhow Poonekur had no more to do with the case than the relations between the Baroda correspondent of the *Times* and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji; and, if the writer in the *Pall Mall* had taken the trouble to read the evidence, he would have found that " the story of " the crime" rested in no way on the word of one whom he is pleased, without a tittle of evidence, to describe as a native spy. But these false impressions as to the facts of the case were evidently derived from the letter of the *Times'* Baroda correspondent which the leading journal published on Tuesday, March 30. In that letter the correspondent speaks of Bhow Poonekur in this way :—" In connection " with these glistening particles it is well " here (though travelling back to the pro-" ceedings of Saturday) to refer to the " secret and confidential information received " by Colonel Phayre respecting the contents of " the poisoned cup, which information, in " describing the three ingredients, mentioned " idiamond-dust before Dr. Seward had detected " that substance. Colonel Phayre sent that " information to the Government analyst in a " letter dated the 13th

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE REPORTS OF THE BARODA COMMISSION.

SIMLA, 25TH APRIL.

The Reports of the Commissioners were published to day with the Government Resolution on the whole case.

Sir Richard Couch, General Meade, and Mr. Melvill conclude their joint report thus:—"We believe that the evidence, after making every reasonable allowance on the score of the character of the witnesses, proves first, that an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by Mulharrao Gaekwar.

"Second—that the said Mulharrao Gaekwar did, by his agents and in person, hold secret communication with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre, Resident at Baroda, or attached to the Residency.

"Third—that the said Mulharrao Gaekwar caused monies to be given to some of those servants.

"Fourth—that his purpose in holding such communications and causing such monies to be given were, first, to obtain information of what passed at the Residency relating to himself and to the affairs of his State: and, second, to cause injury to Colonel Phayre by means of poison."

The Native Commissioners submit separate reports. His Highness Scindia is understood as assuming that the existence of communications between the Gaekwar and the Residency servants and the actual administration of poison are proved, but is not convinced that the charge is proved against Mulharrao.

Sir Dinkur Rao's opinion is identical with His Highness Scindia's.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore thinks that it is proved that the Gaekwar gave money to the Residency servants, also that poison was administered, but he cannot persuade himself to believe that the Gaekwar is in any way implicated in the attempt to poison.

After expressing the conclusions at which they arrive on a full consideration of the evidence, the arguments of counsel, and the opinions of the Commissioners, Government conclude their Resolution thus:—"It is, therefore, with great regret the Government of India are compelled to express their decided opinion that all the offences imputed to the Gaekwar previously to the inquiry have been sustained upon the inquiry, and that he did instigate Rowjee and Nursoo to administer poison to Colonel Phayre."

MULHARRAO'S ARRIVAL AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, 25TH APRIL.

Mulharrao, the deposed Gaekwar, arrived at four o'clock this morning by special train with thirty followers, two officers, and thirty of a European escort. He was accompanied by Doctor Seward. He was received by the Brigade Major and Chief of the Police. Mulharrao looked frightfully wan and miserable. He was utterly ignorant of the destination he had arrived at. He expected he was at Calcutta, but found he was at Madras. The party was escorted to Doveton House by mounted police. The military escort marched to Fort St. George. Mulharrao is now left in the hands of the Civil power, his ultimate destination is uncertain. He is expected to reside at Doveton House. There was no crowd, his arrival here being a profound secret.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

SIMLA, 25TH APRIL.

The Maharaja of Cashmere left Simla this morning.

BURMA AFFAIRS.

ALLAHABAD, 25TH APRIL.

The Maharaja of Cashmere who has left Simla goes right through Umballa to Lahore to-morrow. At the farewell dinner given to Mr. Eden at Rangoon he rediculed the idea that there would be war with Burma, while Sir R. Thompson's speech was not so hopeful. Doctor Manifold proceeds to Rangoon to assume administration duties in succession to Doctor Kendale who succeeds to Allahabad circle. The King of Burma is mounting guns and stockading at Mandalay. He proposes sending an Embassy to the Viceroy to settle the Karen dispute.

GREAT FIRE AT NYNEE TAL.

ALLAHABAD 25TH APRIL.

One quarter of the principal bazaar at Nynee Tal was burnt down on the night of the 23rd instant. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand Rupees.

Cholera is abating at Benares.

Mr. Battenburgh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been dismissed from Government employ

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMA DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton in reply to Mr. Brockhurst said that the Government had every reason to believe that the negotiations with Burma will result in an amicable settlement; but if not the Indian Government is prepared to act according to circumstances.

INDIAN COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL.

Sir A. J. Arbuthnot has been gazetted Ordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council, vice the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Mr. R. S. Ellis has been appointed Member of Council at Madras, vice the Hon'ble J. D. Sim.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL.

The articles which have appeared in the majority of the English journals on the subject of the deposition of the Gaekwar, though acknowledging the necessity for this course, declare that the present action of the Indian Government demonstrates that the Commission was a mistake.

PARLIAMENTARY.

DEFEAT OF DR. KENEALY'S MOTION.

Dr. Kenealy's motion that a Royal Commission of Enquiry be instituted on the subject of the late Tichborne trial came on for hearing last night. After a protracted debate, in which Mr. Disraeli and Mr Bright powerfully opposed the measure, the motion was finally rejected by 433 votes to 1. The speech delivered by Dr. Kenealy was principally confined to a weak attack upon the misbehaviour of the Judges.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PRESS.

The Marquis of Hartingdon gave notice that he would bring forward a motion at an early date to place the relations between Parliament and the Press upon a satisfactory footing.

THE SOUTH WALES LOCK-OUT.

The South Wales masters have opened the collieries to all who are willing to accept a reduction in wages of 15 per cent.

THE BLACKBURN STRIKE.

The strike at Blackburn has terminated thus averting the menaced lock-out in Lancashire.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		50,000	bales.
Do	do	Surats	17,000 do
Do	do	Imports of Cotton..	73,000 do
Do	do	Surats	22,000 do
Do	do	Stock of Cotton....	890,000 do
Do	do	do Surats....	190,000 do

Surats during the week have been well supplied and a large business has been done in machine-ginned Broach at former quotations.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

32 Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103½
Bar Silver	57 5/16

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 24TH APRIL, 10 A.M.

Mail Steamer Hindoostan, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, 24TH APRIL, 10-12 A.M.

Steamer Thibet, from Aden, arrived.

In addition to the telegram in another column in reference to the Report of the Commissioners, we give the following extract from the *Pioneer* on the same subject:—Scindia and Dinkur Rao give their reasons on one side of foolscap, Jeypore somewhat more fully; but all will, when the full text of the document appears, be found incredibly feeble. The two former, for instance, argue that because one small dose of poison will cause death instantly, there can be no object in lengthening the process by a series of doses. Serjeant Ballantine is much praised, and his arguments are considered conclusive. The English members examine the evidence at great length and most minutely. In the published Resolution, Government explains its object in reconsidering the entire subject in the following terms:—"They do not think it right to leave the matter as it stands on the reports of the Commissioners. The Commission was not a judicial tribunal, but was appointed for the purpose of informing the mind of the Government by inquiry and report. Even had the Commissioners been unanimous, the Government would have thought it their duty to examine the matter for themselves, to form an opinion. As the Commissioners are at variance with one another, it is due to them and to all parties concerned in the matter, that the Government should not only express their conclusions, but should also state the principal considerations which have led them to form those conclusions. The resolution is a critical and convincing statement, analyzing the reports of the Native Commissioners with the gravest courtesy due to profound logic.

CAPTAIN A. E. DOWNING is posted as Executive Engineer to the Rangoon and Irrawady Valley State Railway.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE King of Burma is said not to be satisfied with the appearance of the *Mandalay Gazette*, and to want an English newspaper to write up his cause.

THE *Madras Times* hears that there is a disposition at Government House to appoint, as acting Municipal Presidents of Madras, a Mahomedan gentleman connected with the medical profession.

THE *Rangoon Mail* hears that an English man of war will in future be stationed at Rangoon. The British from Ceylon will be the first, and she is expected to arrive in a few days. The Britain has been there before, she carries 12 guns of large size.

THE Crop and Weather report for the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 22nd April states that there is no change to notice in the principal districts, but that the harvest is more than half-gathered in, and that cholera is abating there; at Agra and Meerut the crops are nearly all cut.

LIEUTENANT ADAMSON, it seems, duly handed in the letter informing the King of Burmah of the impending visit of Sir Douglas Forsyth, and captain Sprover placed it in the Royal hands. The reply of His Majesty was, the *Rangoon Gazette* learns, brief and simple. "The two countries must not disagree."

THREE European seamen, named respectively Francis O'Neil, William Elder, and Frederick White, embraced the faith of Islam at Madras on Tuesday evening. Their heads were shaved, and they were dressed in the garb of Mussulmans at once. Further ceremonies ordered by the Mahommedan religion were to be performed on Wednesday evening

THE *Englishman* makes the following curious announcement:—We have heard, on what we consider to be good authority, that the projected visit of the Prince of Wales to this country is the result of an invitation sent to His Royal Highness by Lord Northbrook, and that the chief part of the expense of the Prince's visit will, therefore, fall upon His Lordship.

THE exodus of pilgrims from Hurdwar has now ceased. By means of the number of special trains which were run from Saharanpore by the S. P. and D. Railway, many thousands of pilgrims have been conveyed over the line during the last ten days, and without any cases of sickness arising. This may be ascribed to speedy transit and good sanitary arrangements. It is rumoured that another large gathering at this sacred shrine will take place in July next.

THERE has been circulated in Calcutta a prospectus of a new publication intended to promote the cause of education amongst native women. It is to supply healthy reading, as well as to be an organ for the production of literary ladies of this country. The profits, if any, will go to the Chorebagan Female School. The price will be very low; and it is hoped that native gentlemen of enlightened views will encourage the little venture by becoming subscribers.

With regard to the attack on Lalpoorah by the Ameer of Cabul, we learn from the Lahore paper that the Amir was advised to send a large force from Cabul under an energetic officer. On this the Amir despatched a force under Nakshbund Khan, son of Abdoor Rahman Khan, once a Risaldar Major in some British Regiment, with instructions to make an attack on Lalpoora. When the attack was made the Amir's forces found nobody there to resist, as Nowroz Khan had already fled to the hills. It is also said that with Nowroz Khan there are 12,000 fighting men.

THE full-length statue of Lord Lawrence has arrived in Calcutta per s. s. Khandalla. The pedestal on which it is to be placed has not yet come, as a flaw was discovered in the original one just previous to its being packed. Another pedestal, however, is shortly expected, and, on its arrival, the statue will be erected opposite the south gate of Government House. The equestrian statue of Lord Mayo is expected in Calcutta by October. The inauguration ceremony will probably be one of the public acts performed by "Albert Edward the Good" during his Indian visit.

IT is notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette* that Mr. F. C. Anderson, C. S., Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, will hold charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Pachmari, in the Hoshangabad District, in addition to his duties of Personal Assistant. How is it possible, asks the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*, for Mr. Anderson to perform the duties of Personal Assistant, if he is to perform satisfactorily the duties of Assistant Commissioner of Pachmari, a distance of 150 miles separating him from the Chief Commissioner? One of the appointments must be a sinecure.

THE Master Attendant, Madras, on April 22nd notified to Commanders of vessels in the Madras Roads that the fall of the barometer points to the probability of rough weather in a few days, and they have in accordance with his recommendation lowered their topmasts and taken other precautions. Dr. King in his "Manual of Hygiene" states that "if Boo was her and a falling mean are coincident for several days, a long period of foul weather may be expected." The fall on Wednesday was considerable, and though there was a recovery during the night, the tendency has been downwards.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—We regret to learn that Lord Hobart is seriously indisposed. The heat of the hall at the Presidency College on Monday, on the occasion of the Anniversary, probably affected his Excellency even more than it did other persons who were present, and on the following day he was compelled to keep to his room. On this account the Council which should have met on Tuesday has been deferred *sine die*, and the publication of the *Gazette* has, for we imagine, the first time on record, been indefinitely postponed. It is His Excellency's intention to leave Madras for the Neilgherries on the 5th proximo.

REPORTS from Mandalay have reached Rangoon that the King has mounted eight guns (of different calibres) on board the Steamer Fairy, and that troops have been despatched to Minhia and are there in considerable force. The King, besides mounting his guns, is also mounting his cavalry, and he has recently purchased something like 400 tats for that purpose. The said tats are reported to be the veriest rubbish possible. A rumour also runs from Thayetmyo that one of the European "hangers on" with sundry followers, has been despatched from the Court to the frontier to survey a site for the erection of a fort stockade.

THE G. I. P. Railway Company have agreed to allow press messages to be sent by the Rail way telegraph, a valuable concession which will be certainly utilised. The following is the letter which Mr. Conder has addressed to the press on the subject:—We have had applications for messages to be sent as press messages under the rules in force in the Government Telegraph Department, of which I have the pleasure to enclose a copy for your perusal, and I beg to inform you that this Company are prepared to give the same concession with respect to messages sent by the Railway Telegraphs on the conditions named in the Government Rules being complied with.

THE calcutta press, or perhaps we should say the *Indian Daily News*, thinks that if a newspaper be dated a day in advance the news it contains is also a day in advance, and forthwith he calls it "press enterprise." The Calcutta papers have for a long time past post-dated their papers, but they have done so because the mail train leaves late at night, and their issues almost necessarily bear the next day's date; but we are not similarly circumstanced in Bombay, for the Calcutta post closes at 3-30 p.m., whilst the Ahmedabad mail closes at 9 p.m. We may remark that it is no sign of enterprise to post-date a paper when it gives no later information than it would if it adopted the ordinary rational mode of dating a paper on the morning of its appearance.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal held a Durbar at Bebeea on Saturday evening, when the native gentlemen of the district were presented, and *khilluts* were distributed, after which His Honour addressed the Durbar. The Durbar was held in a magnificent shamiana tent for the occasion by Raja Hurbullub Narayen Singh, and which was brilliantly illuminated by an electric light under the management of Messrs. P. & W. Fleury of this city. During his stay at Bebeea Sir Richard Temple was the guest of Mr. Jas. Murray, who had invited some sixty European gentlemen from the surrounding district to meet him. His Honour held a levee at Bankipore at 7-36 P.M. on Monday evening, after which he attended a Ball given in his honour by Raja Hurbullub Narayen Singh, of the Bhaugulpore District.

The East, a native Dacca paper, conducted by a Babu, contains the following account of what is called truly enough a sad accident, but which is told in a very quaint manner:—At a village in South Bikrampore a gentleman wishing to try some caps taken from Dacca ordered his servant to bring his gun (a fowling piece.) The servant having brought it was asked if it was loaded, and he replied in the negative. The Babu then put a cap on the nipple and fired the gun, and a relation of his was shot dead, another of his relations, a young boy of 15 years, and two of his amlas were wounded. The boy is now lying at the Mitford Hospital and his hands are amputated. The two amlas are sent to Madaripur by the Police. On the investigation of the Police, it has come to light, that the gun was loaded the previous day by another man in order to kill a bird, and that the whole was a very sad accident.

THE *Madras Mail* tells the following tale:—The ingenuity of Eve in sewing fig-leaves together, and making aprons for her husband and herself, has been emulated in a singular manner by a resident lately in the Government Telegraph Department, of which I have the pleasure to enclose a copy for your perusal, and I beg to inform you that this Company are prepared to give the same concession with respect to messages sent by the Railway Telegraphs on the conditions named in the Government Rules being complied with.

THE Indian Public Opinion states that the Senate of the Punjab University College have, now that Dr. Leitner has announced his intention of not returning to India, declared the appointment of Registrar vacant. Mr. E. W. Maker, who has been officiating for Dr. Leitner, and who has done the Punjab University much good service, being about to proceed to England has not entered the list as a candidate for the vacant post. The names of the following gentlemen are, we believe, mentioned as candidates:—Mr. Dick of the Delhi College, M. H. Burke, Barrister-at-Law, Mr Palmer Boyd, the Principal of the Oriental College, and Mr. Stulpnagel. Upon the selection of the Registrar a good deal of the future welfare of the University depends, and the utmost care should be exercised by the Senate in coming to a decision with regard to the permanent incumbent of this important office. Amongst the indispensable qualifications which the Registrar should possess are those of experience of the country, thorough knowledge of the natives, and an acquaintance with the native languages who support the University, together with a thorough freedom from those prejudices which are to be found in the Educational Department of the Punjab in favour of the traditions of the department, and its somewhat narrow policy, against which it has been the object of the Senate of the Punjab University College to protest. We trust the Senate in making its selection bear these facts in view, will rather defer filling up the appointment permanently, until a suitable Registrar can be found, than appoint any one to so important a post in a hurry, who does not possess these qualifications.

SAD news has been transmitted to the London papers of March 31 by telegram from Algiers, reporting the total loss of a well known cruising yacht, the Storm Finch, with, it is to be feared, the owner, Major Bookey, and one of the hands. The little vessel in question was totally wrecked on Monday night the 28th March "every thing has been lost," the message states; but the persons on board, together with the crew, are saved, excepting the unfortunate gentleman mentioned and the cook, John Pinks. We know by recent intelligence from Gibraltar and the North African Coast that very bad weather has been experienced there of late. On the 27th of March no vessels were able to leave the Rocks, and several wrecks were reported. Probably the yacht in question has been lost in endeavouring to make the port of Algiers during this same south-westerly gale, and we may equally assume that she was working her way homewards from a long cruise in the Mediterranean, where so many of the "pleasure navy" of England now regularly spend the winter months. Numerous as the yachts are which thus every year "make two summers of it" in the sunny Midland Sea, it is a rare and almost an unknown occurrence to hear of casualty happening to them; for although small in dimensions compared with merchantmen and sea-going steamers they are for the most part so well built, manned, and equipped, that they go through everything in safety. Having no pressing need also to make a voyage, they generally choose their own wind and weather; but the Mediterranean is at best a very treacherous sea, and few coasts are more dangerous than that of Algeria if the land fall be wrongly made. It will be of painful interest to yachtsmen to learn under what precise circumstances this catastrophe has happened, and how it comes about that while so many have been happily saved from the wreck we should hear that "Major Bookey and John Pinks, the cook, are missing." There is a gleam of hope in that last expression which may indeed brighten into news of the safety of these two, and until particulars come to hand we must hope that it will; but at present it looks only too probable that loss of life must be added to the loss of a trim and staunch little vessel, which was probably bound northwards to fly her flag in the summer cruising and racing round the shores of home.

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY.—Marootee Esoo, pleaded guilty, at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, to having ill-used his bullocks, and was fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper.

ACCIDENT.—A Khalasee employed on board the s. s. Stambole received such severe injuries on Friday last, by falling into the hold of that vessel, that he had to be sent to the G. T. Hospital.

THE FORT POLICE COURT.—This Court is now undergoing a thorough renovation. The whitewashers and plasterers being actively engaged in rendering its interior somewhat more presentable than it has been for some time past.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Monordass Ludha was, on Saturday last, admitted to bail, himself in Rs. 200, and one surety for the same amount he having been charged before Mr C. P. Cooper with the above offence, and with having thereby injured a woman named Casee.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held at the Camatepoora Morgue on the body of a man named Bhana Kullian, aged 45, who had died suddenly while on his way to hospital on Friday last, having been taken ill while at his work. Verdict, heart disease.

DISOBEDIENCE.—Henry Smith, a seaman, employed on board the ship Greenock, was charged, on Saturday last, with the above offence, at the instance of Captain Walker, before Mr. C P Cooper. Some evidence having been taken the prisoner was remanded until to-day, when the case will be decided.

THE JEYGORIE FAIR.—There was a gathering of twenty-five thousand pilgrims at Jeejoorie on Tuesday last. Six pies were charged per head for grown up persons and three pies for each child under ten years as an entrance fee to the temple of god Khundoba. It is said that about two thousand sheep were slaughtered as sacrifices to the god Khundoba.—*Poona Observer*.

ALIMONY.—Mr. Nana Morojee, on Saturday, made an order for the payment of Rs. 15 per mensem alimony, to be paid by Mr. F. D'Nazareth to his wife, he having refused to allow her to live with him. This amount his Worship further directed was for Mrs. D'Nazareth sole use, the children living with their father. He also directed the defendant to pay Rs. 10 as costs.

CAROLINE HAND.—The woman Caroline Hand, whose reputed marriage with a Pathan, and its consequences, recently created such interest, was on Saturday forwarded on board the s. s. County of Sutherland, *en route* to England. Though she avowedly would have preferred to return to Australia, she expressed a feeling of relief at being effectually separated from her *quasi* husband. Amelia Couch, will it is understood, be forwarded to the same destination as soon as her health permits, which for some time past has been very bad.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.—The report of the state of cholera in Bombay, issued on Friday, shows no deaths as having occurred on the previous day. There was another case at Nagpada, and five others in the B. Division, while there were no less than nine cases treated in the C. Division. None of these, however, could be considered serious the patients lives not being in immediate danger. There is no doubt that the prompt action taken by the Health Department to combat the disease has produced beneficial results, and probably saved the lives of some who are now progressing favourably.

ATTEMPTED POISONING.—Three Mussalmans who arrived in Bombay, some short time ago, from Mecca, were met by a stranger on Friday last who brought them to the Byculla Flats and there treated them to some sweetmeats. When returning home the three men felt giddy and ill, and one of them falling down a passer-by enquired into the matter and had them sent to the Hospital. They had a considerable amount of money with them, a fact, of which it is supposed, the stranger was aware when he gave them the tampered sweetmeats which caused their illness. The police are making enquiries into the case.

RAILWAY PICK-POCKETS.—A few months back picking the pockets of travellers while waiting at the different Railway stations was, with some of the lower classes, a popular method of increasing their incomes, but the vigorous action of the police, backed by the heavy penalties inflicted by the Magistrates, soon put a check on these light-fingered gentry. On Saturday last, however, two individuals were placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and convicted of having enriched themselves by taking Rs. 7 from the pocket of a Mussulman. His Worship accordingly one of them ten stripes the other being an old offender he sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A SHIKARPORE MERCHANT here has suspended payment, the amount of his liabilities in Karrachee being estimated at Rs. 20,000. The bankrupt has absconded. Another small failure is reported.—*Sindian*.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—His Highness Mulharrao, ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, passed through Poona at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, in a Special consisting of an engine, five carriages and a brake. The train did not stop, but went right through, only slacking its speed as it passed the Station. Notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken by Government and the Railway officials to keep the matter a profound secret, there were vague rumours among the native population, who, it is needless to state, were exceedingly anxious about the Gaekwar, that His Highness was to be arrested and taken through. This rumour, we imagine, arose from the circumstance of Messrs. Maurice and Radford, Traffic Superintendents, and Dr. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, having left Poona yesterday morning in a somewhat mysterious manner. We have since been informed that these gentlemen went to meet the Special train containing the Gaekwar and his military escort. The strangest rumours are afloat among the native community regarding the probable destiny of Mulharrao, that which has obtained the widest currency being that His Highness is to be sent over the seas to Port Blair. We learn, however, that at Madras, where the Gaekwar is being taken, a Government steamer is in readiness to convey the royal prisoner to Calcutta. Before the publication of our next issue we shall no doubt receive further and reliable information as to what the Government intend doing.—*Poona Observer*.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. GLASGOW.

H. M. S. GLASGOW left Bombay at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Admiral Cumming went on board at half-past three o'clock under a salute of thirteen guns, and when the Glasgow weighed anchor at 5 o'clock another salute of thirteen guns was fired. The Glasgow proceeds to Aden direct where she awaits the arrival of the Undaunted, and she will then continue her voyage to Portsmouth. It is expected that she will be about 6 weeks' on the voyage. The Glasgow has completed her four years' of duty in Eastern waters and the gallant Admiral and the officers of the Glasgow have left behind them most pleasant recollections which will long continue. We hear that Master Percy Mull is gone home in the Glasgow as the guest of the Admiral.

MULHARRAO—THE FEELING IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

A very great deal of interest continues to be felt in the fate of Mulharrao throughout the native town in Bombay. Notwithstanding the precautionary steps taken by the Government information managed to reach several natives as to the deposition of Mulharrao on Thursday last and his removal from Baroda, but the complete closing of the telegraph prevented any precise knowledge being obtained. The news that the widow of Khunderao would be allowed to choose a successor to Mulharrao may have come from Poona, where Jumnabai has been living for some time past, and the inference was probably drawn there from that Mulharrao would not be allowed again to sit on the *Gadee*. But whilst this semi-authentic information was known to a select few there were all sorts of rumours circulating in the native town. All classes alike, Hindoos, Mussulmans and Parsees displayed very great interest in what had taken place, and they were all eagerly discussing the matter, and supplying each other with items of news not one of which probably was true. There was, however, a general denunciation of railways, for every one was shrewd enough to perceive that if there had been no railways the removal of the Gaekwar from Baroda would have been a very different affair from what it really was, and there was apparently a general consensus of opinion that the native Rajas would never allow railways to enter their territories. Probably they would not if they could help it. On Saturday a very general opinion prevailed that Mulharrao was dead, that he had committed suicide in some extraordinary way, either by jumping out of the train or cutting his throat. Mulharrao having, however, a stronger regard for his own life than it is conceivable he may perhaps have for that of any one else, especially if the individual stood in his way at all, has not made any attempt on his own life but instead has arrived safe and sound at Madras, a good deal knocked up by his journey as may be supposed and probably not at first very well pleased with the prospect before him. Since his removal the opinion seemed to be common that Mulharrao would be sent away to the Andamans and condemned to hard labour, there, a degradation which was keenly felt by all. Yesterday some persons spread the report that fighting was going on at Baroda, they perhaps thought there ought to be fighting if there were none. These and a variety of other rumours show the very great feeling that pervaded all classes of natives with regard to Mulharrao.

With regard to Mulharrao's successor the Mahratas generally would have been greatly displeased if Laxmibhai's son had been named to succeed him, but they are quite satisfied with the decision as to Khunderao's widow. When the whole of the report of the Commissioners and the Resolution of the Government of India are known, and the natural excitement caused by Mulharrao's removal has subsided, probably the Maharattas and other natives will soon cease to express any regret for the fate that has overtaken Mulharrao.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. PERIM, Captain W. Woolcott, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mail, and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs R H Clifford, two children and one infant
Mr and Mrs MacFarlan, one child and two infants
Mr Thos Kelsey
Mrs Sandys
Mr Thos Kelvey
Mr Barnall and child
Dr Tiechurst's child
Mr and Mrs T Kelsey
Mr T Beasquet
Surg on-Major Tiechurst
Mrs Merryman, child and two infants
The Hon Mr Hobart
Mrs and Miss Hobart
Mr Hinchin
Mrs Clement West and infant
Capt and Mrs Crowther Benson
Surgeon-Major Roe and child
Col C J ames
Mrs James and infant
Col and Mrs Tronson and two infants
Miss Barincote
Mrs Sangster, five children and two infants
Mrs Sanders
Mr and Mrs Howard Coit
Mr James Greaves
Mrs Chectham, one child and two infants
Mrs Sealey
Mrs Rattigan and two children
Mr M R Hagan
Mr and Mrs Porter
Miss Porter
Mr Muir
Mr Rob Gray, two children and two infants
Mrs Ramsden and two infants
Mrs Nuttal
Col Wemyss Smith
Mrs Ott and infant
Mr Bicknell
Lieu W D Shaw
Sub-Lieut G Tippinge
Mr Dickson and two infants
Mr J Davis
Lieut J K Smythies
Mr Keaye
Mrs Chetham's 2 children
Capt McMullen miney
Col Swiney
Capt L M Carmichael.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Marcet
Mr and Mrs Ashley and two infants
Mr J hn Goldney
Mr Bickmire
Mr and Mrs A F Sinnett
Miss Elenson
Mr H W Fowler
Mr A E Abbott
Col and Mrs Holland
Miss Holland
Mr W D Bruce
Major G Swinton
Mr A Crichton
Fastane Giovanni
Monsieur and Madame Collange and child
Monsieur and Madame Chevesland child
Mr W A Smith.

FOR VENICE.

The Hon B H Ellis
Mr C W Mellor
Mr H Wilki son
The Hon E C Bayley
Miss Bayley
Mr J R Baillie
Mr H H Reading
Colonel G Short
Mr and Mrs O Scott
Mr Scott, Junior
Mr H S Prichett
Mr Burgess
Surgeon Major T Murray
Mr Daniel Andrew
Mr John Robertson
Colonel B Prior
Miss Forster Walker
Mr and Mrs Manson and infant
Mr R H Heenan
Mr H M Thomson.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Major and Mrs A T Moore, 3 children and infant.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Walter Lanz
Mr B Waymouth
Mr Walker.

FOR MALTA—Mr J S Drummond.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 5th March, forwarding letter from the Superintendent Preventive Service, inquiring whether, in the event of the military authorities taking possession of the portion of Customs Bunder lying to the north of the Arsenal Basin, the Trustees will give up the space between the export shed and the west-end of the Basin measuring 226 square yards to the Preventive Department for the repairs of their boats, &c.

The Traffic Manager recommends the land being given up on condition that the portion of the verandah shed to the east of the Custom House, still in the possession of the Customs authorities, be made over to the Trustees.

Read minutes of members of Bunder Committee on the subject.

Resolution.—The land referred to on the west side of the Arsenal Basin may be given over to the Customs authorities on condition that it will be returned to the Trustees whenever required, and on condition that Government stores, other than ordnance stores, landed at the wharf on the northside of the Basin proposed to be given up to the military authorities, shall pay wharfage fees.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th April recommending that application be made to the Commissioner of Customs to permit all free goods from and to free ports to be imported and exported at the Apollo Reclamation. Also to permit seeds to be exported from it.

Resolution.—The necessary representation should be made to the Commissioner of Customs.

Application from Mr. Anthony Vaz for a lease of 75 2/9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate for 10 years at a rent of Rs. 10 per 100 square feet per mensem. He states that he wishes to build a house on the land. The Traffic Manager recommends that a lease be granted on the terms offered. The Land Committee concur.

Resolution.—The lease should be granted on the terms offered, and the formal sanction of Government should be applied for as required by their Resolution No. 493 of 16th April 1874.

Submitting the accounts of the Trust made up to 31st March 1875 with Auditor's report thereon. The net revenue available for the payment of interest is Rupees 7,55,736-14-3 or Rs. 87,861-10-4 in excess of the estimate, and the deficit for the year is consequently reduced to Rs. 98,499 9-9 instead of Rs. 1,86,361-4-1. These will be found at page 154 of compilation No. 48. The following is the auditor's report:—

"We have the honour to report for the information of the Trustees that we have completed our audit of the accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the second half of the official year 1874 75 with the vouchers and other documents, and that we have found all the items of expenditure and receipts for that period correctly brought to account."

"As this report completes our audit for the year, we consider it only due to your office to state that we found all the account books neatly kept and the vouchers in satisfactory order. The same time to acknowledge the assistance which we at all times received from yourself and your book-keeper."

Resolution.—Consideration postponed.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 22nd April, forwarding, with reference to a statement made in the *Bo-bay Gazette* of 20th instant, a letter from his Assistant, Mr. Corke. Mr. Corke states that it is not the case that the water supplied to the shipping has been polluted with sewage or that the water hose when hauled from the barges to the shore is drawn through the sewage. He states that the water barges are berthed so close to the Bunder that it is impossible for the hose to get to the sea.

The Acting Chief Engineer showed on a plan the position of the sewage outfall at the south end of the Carnac Bunder. It is 370ft. distant from the pipe from which the water barges are filled

Read letter from Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., dated 22nd instant stating that the Captains of their ships now in harbour have on several recent occasions complained to them that the water supplied by the Master Attendants' Department is bad. That several of the crew have been ill and that they have every reason to believe that bad water has been the cause.

Resolution.—The Deputy Conservator's letter should be recorded. A sample of water taken from each barge should be sent for analysis, and Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.'s letter should be sent to the Deputy Conservator for report.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SCHOOL OF ART.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art took place in the school shed, Esplanade, on Friday afternoon last, the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis in the chair. Mr. Ellis was the oldest and warmest friend of the school before his departure from Bombay several years ago when the school was yet in its infancy; and now that he is in Bombay again on his way home, he laid aside urgent business and accepted Mr. Terry's invitation to preside at the distribution of prizes. There was a select and fashionable assembly of Bombay citizens to greet him at this public meeting since his return from Calcutta, among whom were observed the Hon'ble James Gibbs and Miss Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Colonel Hancock, Colonel Fuller, Mrs. Scoble, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Seward, Colonel Macdonald, Colonel Ballard, Rev. Mr. Haffely, Messrs. J. A. Forbes, G. T. Molecey, F. S. Chapman, J. Burgess, C. P. Cooper, M. Mull, J. Griffiths, W. Loudon, Dossabhoy Framjee, P. Ryan, W. M. Wood, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Babajee Kessinath, Vendrawundass Purshotumdass, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Govind Vithul, Vensyek Wassudeo, and others. The long, ill-ventilated shed in which the exhibition took place, had its walls covered with the handiwork of the pupils, shading from the round, elementary shading, ornamental outline from the flat, designs, modelling, &c. Conspicuous above all was a pyramid of pottery work, on which were tastefully arranged jugs, vases, and other articles of ornamental pottery. These attracted much attention, and some of the ladies made pretty good bargains for them.

Mr. G. W. Terry, the superintendent of the school, commenced the proceedings with reading the following interesting report:—

MR ELLIS—I feel sure that the ladies and gentlemen who have done the school the honour of assembling here to meet you will be obliged, if in tendering my thanks for their presence and for your consideration in consenting to preside on this occasion, I express myself in as few words as the matter admits of. Yet the subject of art education is of such importance and the discussion of its various phases offers so many fascinations, that I might be pardoned even by more severe critics than are assembled here this afternoon for detaining you, and for entering at some length even in this wretched ill-ven ilated shed on the consideration of some of its many advantages. Of the great use, nay the absolute necessity, of such institutions as the one which I have the honour to superintend being established or at all events spreading their influence over all India, few should now dispute. It has been stated before, and the remark cannot be brought too prominently to the notice of those who rule over us, that by the introduction of schools of art alone, can the native craftsmen be taught to discriminate between the true and false in art, which has been constantly forced on their notice since the earliest introduction of European intercourse and influence, for it is only within these walls that they get the opportunity of distinguishing between the true and false principles which should guide art, and that they are brought in contact with the best specimens only of other countries. To you, Sir, who have ever manifested a lively interest in our work and have been ready and willing on all occasions to assist and encourage us, these facts are known and we have, therefore, ever looked to you as the interpreter of our thoughts and aspirations first with our own, and subsequently with the Government of India. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to myself and to my colleagues to be able, on the eve of your departure from India, to enjoy once more the privilege of renewing personally our intercourse with you, and to have you once more presiding on such an auspicious occasion, and I must recall to your memory that to your influence and direction we are indebted for the fund which enables us each year to reward the successful students with these prizes. In as few words as I can, I will state for your information the state the school is now in. The elementary school has decidedly improved through the appointments of several assistant teachers and paid monitors, although I regret to say we have lost the valuable services of Mr. Molecey, our Professor of Architecture.

The wood engraving department has progressed fairly considering the little encouragement it meets with from outside.

The decorative department is doing excellent work under the able guidance of my colleague Mr. Griffiths, who has only just returned from Ajunta, where with some of his best students he has been again employed in copying the valuable and unique paintings still remaining in the caves.

The metal work department has not yet been re-established on its old footing, but I am able to state that, through the careful management of Mr. Burjorjee, one of my old students, and the late Mr Higgins' Head Assistant, excellent work has has been done and that substantial profits have been made, as besides defraying the expenses of the establishment, and those of his family he has been able to save close on Rs. 10,000. I regret much to state that the architectural sculpture department has received a sudden check through the departure of Mr Kipling to take up his appointment as Principal of a School of Art at Lahore. It

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE

(FROM "MADRAS MAIL'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

TANJORE, 21st APRIL.

It became generally known that Her Highness would return to Tanjore by special train on the afternoon of Monday the 19th instant. At an early hour on that day workmen were busily engaged in erecting pandals at the railway station, and putting up decorations. At the entry to the Booking Office, the pandal was entirely closed, so as to screen, Her Highness from the gaze of "the lords of creation." Inside this enclosure was the conveyance of Her Highness, a carriage of a most unique pattern, drawn by two large white bullocks richly caparisoned. Her Highness could, from her seat inside, see every one, but no one could see her. The enclosure was surmounted by a design, worked in cocoanut leaves, representing the lingam, an emblem sacred to Lord Siva. The landing place at the platform was shaded by an awning, and a portion was curtained off on either side, so as to allow Her Highness to pass unseen from the train to her carriage. About 5 P.M., great crowds assembled about the station; the elephants, camels, and carriages belonging to the palace were all in their proper places; some of Her Highness's sepoys were stationed here and there; and a strong body of police, under Captain Rolland, kept all in order. The Collector and some of the European ladies and gentlemen were on the platform; there were also several native gentlemen present, and a number of Mahratta-looking soldiers, with gilt helmets, and long swords. At 5.40 the special train conveying the Princess and her suite, steamed into the station, with a band playing. As soon as the train stopped, the Collector received Her Highness's consort, who appeared to be immensely pleased, shook hands warmly with every one and presented Mr. Stanton, the Traffic Manager, with a handsome shawl, in acknowledgment of his attention to them, up and down. Mr. Stanton retired from "the presence" with the shawl tastefully entwining his back. Meanwhile, the European ladies were presented to Her Highness, who, it is said, appeared to be pleased by this attention. This ceremony having ended, Her Highness left the railway carriage and passed through the corridor of yellow cloth to her carriage. Once safely in it, she was able to carry on a short conversation with the Collector. The crowd of people everywhere was very great, all endeavouring, but in vain, to get a peep at the Princess. Everything being now ready, the elephants and camels moved to the front, then the cavalry escort wheeled about, and the procession commenced. Her Highness's carriage following the cavalry and consort's coming next. The other carriages fell in one after the other, and by the time the last had left the railway compound, the road to the palace was a sea of moving heads of men and animals. Bands were playing, guns were firing, rockets whizzing blazing through the air, and torches flaring. The crowd appeared to be much pleased with the attention bestowed upon the Princess on her return from her first visit to the outside world.

THE LADY-NURSE EXPERIMENT.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE introduction of a trained European Superintendent to supervise the nursing in the General Hospital is one of the measures of practical utility by which it is to be hoped, Lord Hobart's reign will be gratefully remembered. The measure was sensible and good, and it was carried out with creditable vigour and promptitude. Those who know how any Indian scheme is apt to get buried under superincumbent masses of official correspondence, must congratulate the Governor on having rescued this project from the common fate, and brought it into actual working within a period which, in most cases, would scarcely suffice for the disposal of preliminary objections from the India Office. The facts of the case are simple. About two years ago a vivid taste in this line was brought to Lord Hobart's notice certain irregularities and shortcomings in the Hospital arrangements, especially in connection with the nursing, which appeared to call urgently for reform. Lord Hobart appointed a commission of Doctors, who reported that the Native Hospital was in a terribly disorganized, and that the nursing in the hospital was very far from what it ought to be. The gist of the matter lay in a small compass. The nursing was performed, not by trained nurses under skilled supervision, but by a set of apprentices who consented to serve a few months in the hospital on condition of being subsequently trained in the lucrative profession of midwifery. This scheme had only one recommendation—economy. In every other respect it was a failure. It had produced a continual stream of raw, ignorant, untrained young women, with no especial aptitude or taste for the work, and no intention of devoting themselves to it; and it left those persons without any pretence of adequate supervision or teaching. The result was all that was to be expected, and Lord Hobart did the only reasonable thing under the circumstances when he resolved to apply a stringent remedy at once not to leave the hospital patients to be practised upon by ignorant apprentices, but secure a person whose knowledge, skill, experience of European hospitals, and not least, whose character, influence, and example might raise the hospital-nursing to a high degree of excellence, and turn out young women who should be in every respect what trained nurses ought to be. It was resolved to secure the services of an English lady of experience in hospital affairs and of a matron who should act as her first lieutenant; and in the course of last summer, it was announced that the appointment had been made, and that two English ladies, one of whom was to be Superintendent, and one to be Matron, would, in the course of a few months, arrive to carry out the new system.

So far all went well. Those who passed the hospital saw the fine suits of buildings rise day by day, for which the English Superintendent and her subordinate colleague were to reside. Every arrangement for the comfort of the new comers was made: the Physician of the hospital was enthusiastic and hopeful, and all looked forward to the scheme's success. "Every one who knew how grave the evils then were, and how great the advantages which the project, if successful, would produce to a suffering class, wished it God-speed. When the two English ladies arrived there was but one opinion about them, the feeling that they had entered upon a most important duty and a hearty wish for their success in it. Yet, from rumours, which it is useless any longer to suppress, we have reason to fear that this pleasant prospect is not as unclouded as might have been hoped. War, it is said, rises in the wards of the General Hospital. A spot, which of all others, should be consecrated to peace, is rife with the shrill tumult of controversy. Woman, who is traditionally a ministering angel in hours of sickness, may be seen hot with controversy and, forgetful of her sacred mission, rallying her forces for the fight. Surgeons and physicians are to be observed tearing their hair over difficulties, snarled and complicate, which feminine irritability makes impossible of adjustment: ladies of the highest distinction leave their dignified retirement to take part in the fray: there is the force of female lungs,

> Si, hs, sobs, and passions, and the war of tongues—

all of course greatly to the detriment of the mental serenity of the parties concerned, and to the proper and orderly administration of the hospital and its affairs.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AT LAHORE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

THE members of the Total Abstinence Society of the Royal Artillery at Meean Meer gave a temperance entertainment on Thursday evening last, the 15th instant, in a large empty barrack in their lines.

About one hundred men, besides women and children, sat down to an excellent tea, during which two or three temperance songs were sung by the boys. Several officers and ladies of the station were there.

After tea all adjourned into another room for the evening's entertainment, which consisted of songs, readings and addresses. Major Hoggan spoke amusingly of some of the absurd things people will do for the sake of custom, and he exhorted the men not to drink because others do so, but to think for themselves and sign the pledge. He alluded in touching terms to a mother's longing for her son's rescue from the ruin caused by drink, and just then Driver Thornhill sang a sweet song to the same effect "My Mother" with great feeling. The speaker concluded by calling up eight children, to whom Mrs. Hadow distributed to each a beautifully coloured pledge card.

The Glee Club sang three part songs at intervals during the evening, and some of the men of the Royal Scots also gave a few good songs and a recitation.

The fact, perhaps, that the event of the evening was the distribution of medals by Colonel Swinhoe, commanding Royal Artillery, Lahore Division, to members of the Society, who had remained abstainers for the preceding twelve months. Three received this honour, and to one of them (Corporal McGinniss, the energetic Secretary) a special medal was assigned by the vote of the Society.

The Colonel remarked that he took great interest in the welfare of the Total Abstinence Society (which numbers over one hundred members); he congratulated the men on their healthy, happy faces, and he thanked Major Hoggan for his successful labours.

Thirteen or fourteen Artillerymen, headed by a staff sergeant of influence, then came forward and signed the pledge; and a few names of men who were already teetotallers, were taken off the canteen roll—an important matter, because if this is not done, soldiers who are not abstainers are able (by an evasion of the orders) to obtain a double quantity of their very liberal Commissariat allowance of liquor.

Altogether, the meeting was a decided success, and we hope will prove fruitful of lasting good.

We may here remark that total abstinence has largely and steadily increased (with the exception of a slight depression at Christmas time) month by month for the last two or three years in the British Army in India.

The Revd. Golson Gregson of Agra chronicles the progress of the Societies in connection with him in a little monthly Magazine called "On Guard," in which the last return shows more than 6,000 abstainers among our soldiers in this country. Of course there must be many more in regiments which do not correspond with Mr. Gregson, and of whom he knows nothing.

Statistics extending over long periods have been taken to compare the health and character of teetotallers with their drinking comrades. In both cases the comparison has been favourable to the cause of Total Abstinence: the percentage of teetotallers admitted into hospital in India, is less than that of men described as "moderate drinkers," and of course is very much indeed less than that of "hard drinkers." The comparison of conduct and character is still more strongly in favour of teetotallism, and it is no doubt a sad fact that somewhere about 9/10ths of the crime in our Army is the result of drinking habits.

Though it is the fashion to laugh at teetotallers, we must acknowledge that this movement is productive of great good, and we therefore wish every success to the cause of total abstinence.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

ADDRESS OF LORD HOBART.

PRIZES were after this distributed by His Lordship, who, after doing so, rose and addressing the meeting, said:—

Mr. Thompson, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I may assure you in all sincerity that no public meeting in which I might have been called upon to take part, could have been a subject of greater interest and satisfaction to me than this, which commemorates the foundation and illustrates the success of an institution, in the highest degree important to the present and future welfare of this Presidency. Certainly in speaking thus of it I am speaking in no exaggerated language. Other institutions—and I am glad to be able to say it—other institutions, some of them originated and large supported by voluntary effort, are pressing eagerly forward to imitate, to emulate, and to aid this their leader in the great work which is set before it. But to this we still look as our surest stronghold and our highest example, the keystone, as I may call it, of the stately fabric of which our University is the consummation and the crown. And I believe that this Presidency College will still justify our expectation—thanks to the talents and energy of its Principal—thanks to the able and accomplished gentlemen who, under his guidance, have done so much to place and to maintain it on its well earned eminence of efficiency and repute.

Now I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves—considering especially how limited have been the means which have been appliable to the purpose—I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the condition and prospects of the higher education in Southern India. All parts of India have indeed been vying with each other in successful action to this great end and we may claim for Madras, without arrogance or presumption, a place in that beneficial rivalry of which (to say the least) she has no reason to be ashamed. It would be tiresome if this were questioned, to point to the distinguished men who have owed to a course of training in our schools and colleges their high position, their splendid powers, and their imperial renown.

But while we have cause to be satisfied with the success of our work, there is need of vigilance and caution, lest we should be blind to any defect in the machinery or any imperfection in the results. It has been frequently said for instance, and I suppose there must be some truth in the statement, though I have never for a moment suffered it to be generally true—it has been said that students in our Indian Schools are students for one exclusive reason, the hope of obtaining employment in the public service; that among those who have been brought up in them, reading or writing for the pleasure of it is scarcely known; that books are looked upon as mere stepping-stones to office, and as providing in themselves no food for enjoyment and no incentive to exertion. If this be to any extent the fact—for my own part I do not doubt that the case has been greatly overstated—but if this be to any extent the fact, it is deeply to be deplored. One object, one most desirable and valuable object of the statesmen who planted and have followed with so much hopeful solicitude the growth of education in the country, was to prepare any who might receive it for taking, if opportunity should offer, a part in the conduct of public affairs. But it was a secondary, not a primary object. That primary object was not to clothe then with the official authority, but to adorn and invigorate the current of their lives,—not to put money into their coffers, but to give grace and strength and elevation to their minds—not to qualify them for public employment, but to make them better and happier men; and for those who have interested themselves in this subject a little dissappointment would be in store, if it should prove that in response to their efforts and in return for all their anxious care the youth of India were crowding to drink at the fair fountains of knowledge without one thrill of admiration or one sensation of delight; and that the objects of literature—of history—of poetry—of science—were cast contemptuously aside, as soon as they had served the coarse purpose of material advancement. Nor is this the only consideration. Among all the great motives of human ambition knowledge is incomparably the worthiest. But knowledge is jealous and exacting; she brooks no rival near the throne, and those who value her for the sake of the physical advantages which she brings to them will find that those advantages are less than if they valued her for herself. Whatever is to be essential to success in life, prudence, energy, self-command, swift apprehension, eloquent expression, developed faculties, and high aspirations, proceed from literary and scientific study, but proceed from it in any but a very imperfect degree only when it is regarded not as a means to an end, but with a zealous, earnest and devoted affection. There is a feeling which should result from the education imparted here, and of which it would not be easy to overestimate the importance. In Englishmen it is a gratifying and encouraging thought that we have been able to present, however partially, the people with a noble, the glorious gift of mental culture. But the encouragement would be greatly felt, the gratification would be seriously alloyed, if we could not hope that among the effects of our exertions upon the comparatively few who have profited by them was this—a sincere and earnest desire to extend to others—to extend to the millions who are now excluded from it—a participation in the benefits of the boon. Ever since my arrival in this country, I have felt that an imperative and paramount duty was now incumbent upon her rulers—some serious attempt to remedy without adding to popular burdens, the colossal evil of popular ignorance. I say without adding to popular burdens, because to refrain from impoverishing the people of India is even more important than to educate them. It is impossible to conceive that any wish so unworthy as that for a monopoly of intelligence, any thought but of compassion for all who are shut out from the light which they themselves enjoy—could have come into the minds of those who have been instructed here; and I would ask them—upon you, my young friends, when you go forth into the world—upon all throughout this Presidency who have had the pressures and advantages of intellectual cultivation—to search for the means in their power—to assist the Government in the anxious and difficult but great and enviable task which it has undertaken—to find for dispelling (though it is but by few degrees) of dispelling the mental darkness which affects the poor, the industrious, the peace-loving, the law-abiding population committed to its charge. Much has been done, admirably done by public effort, much for the higher instruction among us; but it has been done in the hope and trust that sooner or later, and however gradually, the higher instruction would reach a stage beyond which it might advance as rapidly and as prosperously without depending on assistance from above. But if we would seem that the time has already come, not indeed for such independence, but when some portion—some limited portion—of the funds now devoted to that purpose should in future be applied for the benefit of those who, on the one hand, are most in need of instruction and on the other are least able to provide it for themselves; and we may confidently expect, from the generosity and good sense of that less numerous but more fortunate class which will have to submit to some small sacrifice by reason of the change, to pay cheerfully expect, not reluctance and dissatisfaction, but cordial approbation and unhesitating support.

One other remark I would offer, suggested by those proceedings. Some persons assert, that by our system of education in India we are doing that which is injurious both to India herself and to the stability of our own Government:—that education bears pernicious fruit in personal independence and political discontent, which may result in changes disastrous to the interests of this country. Let no one believe it. Ignorance not knowledge, is the parent of political as well as of moral evil. Every step in the progress of reason and reflection adds depth and strength to the foundations of an empire based on principles such as ours. Education brings with it a delighting and ennobling sense of power and freedom; but brings with it also a sense of the great duty of political subordination and enlightened liberality of thought which can appreciate the value, understand the difficulties and make allowance for the defects of a pure and liberal administration. There is another and yet greater advantage. This invitation of the West to the East—this call to intellectual association will prove (as I firmly believe) to have been the knell of every painful feeling that ever marred or impeded their intercourse. Misunderstanding, which is another name for ignorance, lies at the root of every kind and degree of national antipathy. Religious animosity, which is another name for unreasoning folly, cannot breathe in the pure atmosphere of mental advancement. The prejudice which could resist both time and civilisation melts away before the sympathy of thought; men learn that the mere accident of race or faith can never affect either the motive or the obligation of mutual friendliness and respect and that whether born in England or India and whatever may be the creeds and dogmas which have kept them so long and so lamentably asunder, their duty and interest for the present, and their hope for the future, is in reality the same.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE OYSTER ON ITS TRAVELS.

It was in almost the very first car devoted to business that crossed the Pacific Railroad that the luscious oyster of the Atlantic sped onward to satisfy the longings of California. That train passed through Sacramento, and on one special car was emblazoned the legend, "The oyster of the East comes to greet the mouth of the West." There was an election in Sacramento that day, the polls were neglected while an eager crowd rushed to see the car. From this single car came the oyster business in California, and efforts to introduce oysters in the waters of the Golden Gate. The originator of this enterprise was Mr. A. Booth, of Chicago, who now plans many thousands of bushels of Northern oysters yearly in the Pacific. Some interesting fact are given by Mr. Booth in regard to the change oysters coming from the North undergo in California. Though spat is undoubtedly produced, such young oysters do not thrive. As yet no small oyster, the children of the Northern oysters have been found. In California the Northern transplanted oyster loses its oval or round shape and lengthens out. The Nothern oysters planted in San Francisco Bay are put out in four to five feet of water, and mature and fatten rapidly in from six to 12 months. In New York Bay this takes from two to four years. Every year Mr. Booth takes across the Continent some 400 carloads of small oysters, to be brought up in the Pacific. When such transplanted oysters have their growth, they are worth some dlrs. 2 to dlrs. 2 50 per hundred. The native oyster coming from Oregon is small in size, and has the coppery flavour of the European bivalve. They are not much in demand, selling at dlrs. 2 the sack of a bushel and a half. There are some peculiarities as to the character or origin of the oyster to be transplanted. It would be supposed that oysters coming from the Chesspeake or from Norfolk would be better adapted to the warmer waters of the Pacific. But this is not the case. Such oysters when carried there, Mr. Booth affirms from his own experience, will not live. His oysters always come from Egg Harbour, Raritan Bay, Newark, and Long Island Sound. More Southern seed invariably dies. There is a limit to the growth of any kind of Eastern oyster in the Pacific. After a certain period, a year and a half at the utmost, for some reason as yet not well understood—perhaps the most becoming too large for the shell planted—the oysters die. A great deal of precaution is necessary in guarding these planted oysters. A fence of pickets six inches apart is placed round the Californian Oyster Park. The enemies of the oyster are the stingarees and the starfish. At low tide the oyster shepherd goes in and kills such marine wolves as may be devouring his flock.—*New York Times.*

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(Saturday Review.)

MR. JUSTICE DENMAN, who the other day sentenced a man to a year's imprisonment for what he called a gross contempt of court, has admitted that he did so under a misapprehension, and it appears that the man is to be released. Under these circumstances it may perhaps be thought that, as the error has been acknowledged and corrected, there is no need to say anything more about it. The case, however, presents so conspicuous an example of the abuse of what, within reasonable limits, may be a useful and necessary authority, and illustrates in such a striking manner the dangers of the present system, that it ought not to be lost sight of, especially as the question of the legal power of the Judges in this respect is to be discussed in the House of Commons. Two men, Craddock, an elderly man, and Kent, a young one, were indicated for uttering base coin. Craddock had two previous convictions against him, but the jury, though they saw reason for suspicion, did not think there was evidence enough to convict him, and he was accordingly acquitted. It is evident that the Judge had formed a strong conviction of Craddock's guilt, apparently founded chiefly on his disreputable antecedents, and did not conceal his dissatisfaction that the man had been let off. The following dialogue ensued between the Judge and the prisoner —

The Judge (to the prisoner).—You are a very bad old man. You have been twice previously convicted, and if you had been found guilty of this offence, I should have sentenced you to a long term of penal servitude.

Prisoner.—Believe me, my Lord, upon my honour, on this occasion I am not so black as I am painted.

The Judge.—I do not think enough of your honour to accept that statement, with two previous convictions against you for the same offence.

Prisoner.—I was earning 2l. 10s. a week at the time I was taken.

His Lordship.—Try to get your living more honestly than by passing bad coin; you have had a narrow escape.

Craddock then left the court.

It can hardly be doubted that this was an unseemly alteration, and that the Judge had no right to assume the man's guilt, as he did, in the teeth of the verdict of the jury. There is all the difference in the world between moral conviction and conclusive legal evidence; and a Judge is the last person who should neglect the distinction. Kent, Craddock's companion, had, by the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty, and when he stood up for sentence, the Governor of the gaol gave him a good character. Here again the Judge broke out against Craddock:—

His Lordship (to the Governor).—Have you reason to believe that this young fellow has been tempted by the old scoundrel?

The Governor.—Certainly, my Lord, I think he has been led astray.

At this point the Judge recollected that he had seen Craddock say something to his companion in the dock, and questioned the Governor, who stated that Craddock had whispered to Kent, "I will give it to you for splitting on me." After this, the Judge ordered Craddock to be brought back, and sentenced him to a year's imprisonment for contempt of court. The question of course arises in what this contempt of court consisted. At the time, Mr. Justice Denman appears to have imagined that Craddock spoke to Kent just when the jury were being sworn to try his own case, and that he meant to intimidate Kent. But it has since, however, discovered that it was not until the jury had left to consider their verdict that Craddock addressed his companion, and hence "the contempt of court was not such as he thought it was." On the later version of the affair, which must be supposed to be the true one, it would certainly be impossible to show how anything that could be called contempt of court could have arisen. The intimidation of a witness might indeed be treated as contempt, but in this instance the person threatened had not given evidence, and had ceased to have an opportunity of doing so.

It may be admitted that, if Craddock had really attempted to intimidate Kent from giving evidence, he would have laid himself open to punishment, and that a year's imprisonment would not have been at all too severe. It is indispensable that Judges should have the power of compelling witnesses to give evidence, and of punishing those who attempt to obstruct the free course of judicial inquiry. But what when there is no instance, and what is very apt to happen in all cases of hasty action in the heat of the moment, is that a man was erroneously assumed to have committed an offence which he did not commit. It would seem that the Judge, disapproving of Craddock's acquittal, took the opportunity furnished by the supposed contempt of court for doing what he considered substantial justice. The Governor's casual remark that Kent had been led astray was not evidence that could be acted on, and when he was put in the box an important point was lost sight of—namely, the time at which Craddock turned to speak to his fellow-prisoner. Assuming that the Judge's impression of the incident had been correct, he would have been justified in dealing sharply with the offender; but it was because he used his power of dealing summarily with the case that he committed what he has since confessed to be a mistake. It requires only a moment's reflection to see that, if it is deemed essential that a verdict should be given by a jury on the question whether a man has been passing false money, it is at least equally essential that a Judge should not be left entirely to himself to say whether a prisoner has committed contempt of court. Indeed there is a still stronger reason in such a case for the intervention of a jury, inasmuch as the Judge is dealing with a matter in which he is himself personally concerned, and where his indignation is very likely to mislead his judgment.

There are thus two questions to be considered—whether certain facts ought to be punishable as contempt of court, and next, whether a Judge is the proper person, if those facts have the power to punish as contempt whatever he my consider to be such. On the first question there will probably be very little difference of opinion. It is indispensable to the efficient administration of the law that a Judge should be provided with the means of maintaining order in court, compelling the appearance of witnesses, and enforcing such commands as may be necessary for the purposes of justice. Whether this should be left, however, as at present, entirely to the discretion of the Judges themselves, without any indication of the limits within which they are at liberty to exrise summary authority, may reasonably be doubted. We must confess that, for our own part, we have much sympathy with many of the efforts which have been occasionally made, and particularly in the Tichborne case, to prevent the loose popular discussion of questions which have been taken before a regular tribunal for trial and evidence, and provided with special means of ascertaining the truth. It is easy to say that Judges and jurymen ought to keep their ears closed against the din from outside, and not allow themselves to be affected by it; but the experience of other countries, if not of our own, certainly seems to suggest that it is prudent to protect the courts as far as possible from the intrusion of influences of a disturbing character. At the same time there are instances in which there has been a pedantic straining of a useful rule; and it would be well, in the interest of Judges themselves, that they should be relieved from any appearance of personal abolutism.

And this brings us to the second question, as to the best means of dealing with persons charged with contempt of court, which is the more important of the two. The first consideration which suggests itself on this point is that, as everybody will allow, a man is always a bad judge in a case in which his own feelings or passions are likely to be involved. Even if he is able to restrain his personal prejudices or prepossessions, he does not get credit for it, and there is always a tendency to suspect the impartiality of his decisions. It is true that in endeavouring to maintain the dignity and decorum of their courts, and in enforcing submission to such orders as they deem necessary to issue, the Judges are acting, not for their own private interest, but for the good of the public; but at the same time they are exposed to personal influences which may easily lead them astray. There is moreover another ground on which objection may be taken to the present system; and that is the inconsistency of dispensing in the case of an alleged contempt with the ordinary precautions of a trial before a superior court. In the instance in which we have already referred, Craddock had just as much right to all the securities for a careful and impartial trial when brought back on a charge of contempt of court as when he was originally placed in the dock on an indictement for passing bad money. In the one case he had the benefit of counsel, while the Judge had the assistance of the jury. In the other, he was surprised on the instant by an accusation of which he had had no notice, and had no one to advise him, and no opportunity of calling witnesses. If the one question was in every way just as serious as the other, and as much entitled to calm and patient investigation. The truth is—and it is a truth which is perhaps not sufficiently remembered, Judges themselves occasionally forgetting it—that the gave persons on the bench, august and solemn as they look, are after all only men like the people about them, and subject to like impulses, and even, if we may be permitted to say it without contempt of court, like passions, with the rest of us. In London the dignity of justice is usually pretty well combined with the common sense of men of the world. The Judges are surrounded by people who have known them all their lives, who are well aware that they have not undergone any supernatural transformation since they were at the Bar, and who are in the habit of calling them when out of court by names which identify them with the ordinary race of mortals. But there is some reason to fear that on circuit the javelin men and the trumpeters have a good deal to answer for, and that even the most sedate of Judges is apt at times to feel as if he had just come from the clouds. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that Judges do not require, like other creatures of clay, to be protected against the weaknesses of humanity. As a rule English Judges usually do their work very well, with scrupulous conscientiousness and virile intelligence; but all Judges are not exactly of the same stamp, nor always in the same mood, and it is for their own interest as well as for the interest of the community that too wide a margin should not be allowed for exceptional impulses. On every ground it is desirable that the power of inflicting punishment for contempt should be regulated on precise and settled principles, and it is to be hoped that the House of Commons will not shrink from the responsibility of dealing with the subject. It is enough that a Judge should have power to order a person into custody, without proceeding to try and sentence him on the instant.

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" 2 " " 1, 2, 3
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4 " "	500	11 " "	40
4 " "	250	11 " "	20
4 " "	200	14 " "	30
4 " "	150	20 " "	10

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